

The Daily Freeman.

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CITY OF KINGSTON, (RONDOU), N. Y., WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1872.

NO. 231.

THE DAILY FREEMAN,
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BY HORATIO FOWKS,
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Newkirk Building, Division St.,
City of Kingston, (Rondout, N. Y.)

The DAILY FREEMAN will be an Independent Republican Journal, with an opinion on every subject, firm in its advocacy of freedom, equal rights and just laws for all men; outspoken in its opposition to the abuses and the follies of the day, and especially devoted to the interests of the City of Kingston and vicinity.

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Aunt Nancy's Courtship.
BY ELIZABETH KILHAM.

Under the title of "General Sherman's Platoon," I have told in the *Christian Union* of June 12) how two lives were re-united. I have now to tell the earlier story of one of them; and this, like the other, is entirely true.

A sturdy, erect figure; a pleasant face with bright, eager, restless eyes; hair whitened by the snows of half a century and a decade over, folded back under a spotted turban, and this surmounted by a little black Quaker bonnet; a snowy handkerchief pinned over her shoulders; ever busy hands; working even as she talked with her visitors,—this was Aunt Nancy. So she looked as she sat in her arm-chair by the fire, while we coaxed, as we had done scores of times before, for the story of her life; particularly that part of it with which Uncle Henry was connected. We knew there was something to tell, for whenever it was mentioned Aunt Nancy looked nervous, and dropped her stitches, and began to talk about her chickens; and Uncle Henry would laugh and say: "Laws, children, d' tricks o' dese yer women folks; dey's pas' all count. Dat's so, an' dar's no use talkin'." But this day we found her alone.

A question asked seemed to bring a rush of old memories that made her partially oblivious of her questioners. Almost unconsciously she talked on; and before she knew it, Aunt Nancy had told her story.

"How old were you, when you and Uncle Henry were married?" some one had asked.

"Laws, honey child, I was a settled ooman. I had been a widder a long time den."

"Then tell us about your other husband first, Aunt Nancy."

Into the eyes came a deep, far-away look; as "seeing things invisible," there was a quiver of pain about the mouth, and upon the face settled that expression of suffering endurance, so common among the children of bondage.—

"He was a good man, honey," she said; "but he warn't de least mite like Henry. He wor only jes' a fief' han', an' hadn't no education nor couldn't preach; but he wor real good ter me, and I lub him a mighty sight. One ebenin' I wor gettin' supper in my little cabin, singin' 'bout my work; so some ways I feel'd common peart that day. Den bimbe de men comed in fum de fief', an' one an' 'noddler sot an' look in de do' kin' o' cur'ons' look. Den I step out ter see ef Dick wor a comin', an' I ax one ob 'em did he see him come outin de fief'?" He says: "No; an' Nancy yer bes' ter take yer supper; Dick won't eat it wid yer ter night."

Honey, I feel'd in my heart what dat ar meant; but I couldn't speak; I jes' grip de do' an' wait fer 'em to tell me. 'Hain't yer heard nuffin, Nancy?' one man ax me. I say, 'No, I hain't heard nuffin'.' 'Wall, Dick am sol' t' he say. I ax him 'Whar to?' He say, 'Down to de Alabama!' Yer see, honey, I hed ben hopin' dat he wor sol' ter some place near, whar I could see him. I didn't wait nuffin' mo'. I jes' runned up ter de house ter my mistos, an' I kneel down by her, an' I put her arms round me an' say, 'Oh! my pore Nancy!' She wor a good ooman, my mistus wor, an' she tried ter keep marster fum sellin' de people; but when de spell wor on him she couldn't nuffin'. I stayed dar mos'ly all night, an' my mistis she pray an' read de Bible ter me; an' bimbe I goed back ter my house. 'Twor hard wor goin' in de do' de fief' time, an' dat he wor sol' de supper eat. I fix ter Dick, an' dat he wouldn't neebber eat. 'Twor two, or t'ree year den dat my pillar wor wet ebery night wid de cryin' Marster, he wan' me fer ter take 'noder husband'; but I tell him 'No, Dick am my husband' down in de Alabama' jes' like he wor heab, an' I will not hab no oder."

'Twor a many years, honey, afore I feel'd dat I could hab 'noder husband'; but bimbe de wor come dat Dick wor dead; an' Henry ax me ter marry him, an' den when he wor sol' away, I member all what I suffer 'bout Dick, an' I pray ter de Lord jes' ter take dis man right off my heart, so's I wouldn't keer fer him no mo'. An' peard like de Lord done did it, fer de fief' minute I foun' Henry, I dinna' rightly know ef I lub him or no. But laws, honey, I foun' 'out 'bout dat now."

The history of her second courtship and marriage followed easily. It was at a camp meeting that she first met Uncle Henry, who lived on a neighboring plantation, and was one of the preachers on the occasion. It was a clear case of "love at first sight." "Honey," she said, "when I see dat ar man git up ter preach, 'peared like I wor struck all ob a heap. I jes' wan' ter go an' kneel down afore him."

During the intermission, Uncle Henry, who seems to have been similarly affected, brought heran offering of "cakes and nuts," and asked if she had a husband. She "told him, no, sir," she "wor a widdder some time now."

He should feel "mighty please," he said, "ef she would 'low him to visit her." This permission she gave; and one morning, a few weeks afterward, while she was busy preparing breakfast, there was a knock at the door, and, she said: "When I open it dar stood Henry. I devite him in an' set him a cheer, an' ax him would he set up an' eat bre'fas' wid me an' my sister. He say 'No, he wouldn't eat nor drink 'tel he had tole de purpose ob his comin', an' dat wat wor ter ax me ter marry him.' Honey, when he say dat word my heart gib a fief, fer I lub dat man so I didn't keer fer nuffin' else no mo'. But I jes' hide my face in a towel I wor wipin' a plate wid, 'tel I come ter my sense, an' den I done tole him dat I wor berry sorry he hed gib hissef de trouble ter come so fur wid any such bizness, fer I couldn't listen ter no sleh talkin' 't all."

"Aunt Nancy!" we exclaimed in chorus; "what did possess you to tell such a story?"

"Why, honey, den yer know dat women is de deceivinit critters dat walks de Lord's arth? An' dey can't he'p it, fer dat's jes' de way de Lord done made 'em. Why, chilless, would yer tell a man yer like him jes' de fief' time ever he ax yer? He wouldn't tink nuffin' ob yer, ef he git yer so easy as dat ar."

This was all the satisfaction Uncle Henry received after his long, early-morning walk; and refusing the invitation to breakfast, he at once departed. "Suppose he had never come back," we suggested.

"Laws, honey, I warn't afraid. *Men ain't so easy 'scouraged* as dat ar!"

A second and a third time Uncle Henry repeated his offer, with a like result; and then laid his grievances before his master, who wrote to Aunt Nancy's mistress upon the subject. "An' den she talk ter me, honey," said Aunt Nancy: "I am s'prised, Nancy," she say, 'dat yer can hab der face ter treat Henry Doldson; so sich a 'spectable man, an' a preacher too; any o' de oder girls would jump at de chance.' But Aunt Nancy thought that "men wor sot up 'nuff widout jumpin' at 'em dat ar way;" and a number of letters passed between the two plantations, before she would allow herself to appear favorably impressed with the idea. Her consent being at last gained, her mistress superintended the preparations for the wedding, and herself dressed her for the ceremony, "in a white frock, honey, wid a slight o' ruffles; an' she put a white veil on me dat come jam down ter my toes, an' she showed me how I wor ter walk inter de room, 'kin o' prit ky like, an' lookin' on de fief, like I wor 'shamed. Den we had a gran' dinner un'er de trees, an' my mistis let us all her chancy an' glass, an' 'twor de bootifulest time ever I seed."

So brightly began the new-married life; but it lasted only long enough to give "love its crown of sorrow" in "remembering happier days." Uncle Henry was sold "down in Georgia," and "each took up their burdens of life again," to bear it alone for twenty years.

Then the mistress whom Aunt Nancy loved so dearly died; and wearily and painfully passed the years, until "Abraham the emancipator" proclaimed "deliverance to the captives." Once more the star of hope rose upon her life. She made her way to Washington, firmly believing that Uncle Henry, if alive, would do the same; and after long search and patience the gulf of twenty years was bridged. Above the grave of the power that had parted them, they stood once more together, while through every fiber of their joyful hearts thrilled the blessed consciousness that this should last "till death do us part."

Sorrow had wrought in them the broadest sympathy with sorrow, and their home became a refuge for the needy and suffering. Men and women whom misfortune had overtaken were sheltered and fed until they could find homes and work. A little orphan boy found wandering in the street, was adopted by them, work procured for him, and all his earnings deposited in the Savings Bank in his name.

It was suggested to Aunt Nancy, that she should keep this money to pay for the food and clothing which she gave him so bountifully; but she said: "No. When I tuk dis chile in, I knowed dar warn't nobody ter pay me. I jes' greel wid de Lord ter take him, an' ef he keeps de chile good, dat's all de pay I ax." Not seldom this ever-ready, all-believing charity was abused. But Aunt Nancy said: "Yer mus' take 'em as dey come; dar's good an' bad mixed, an' 'tain't no use pickin' fer de good; yer can't tell, kase yer can't see inside; only de Lord can do dat."

Since Uncle Henry's death, Aunt Nancy works on, old as she is, supporting herself, and never asking or accepting a charity; and doing, under all circumstances, as she thinks Uncle Henry would have advised. "Honey," she will say, "ef Henry could speak ter me fum de home in glory, I know he'd say, 'Nancy, do dat, an' I ax great do it.' But the 'so many and so great troubles' of her life, together with the loss of her husband four years after their reunion, have broken her strength and clouded her natural hopefulness, and she is failing visibly. Coming in one day, after a long time during which we had not seen her, she said: "I ad ha' ben down afore, honey, but I've ben so ruminatid I couldn't walk; an' I've hed a tech o' de shaken pulvis; but de doctor tuk powerful good keer on me, an' I ax round agen. He allus ter me ter me haise; he nebbber leab me ter de young doctors up ter de ospital. I don't want no 'dem foolin' ruffin', kase dey's to pumpostious."

While writing this she has come in, and I say to her: "Aunt Nancy, I am writing to some of the people at the North about you and Uncle Henry; haven't you any word to send to them?"

"Is yer, honey? Wall I ax glad dey's gwine ter know 'bout Henry. Yer'll tell 'em how good he wor, an' dat he wor a preacher, honey?"

An' tell ter de Norf population, dat ole Aunt Nancy say, fer 'em allus ter do de ting what's right; an' den, do dey hed trials an tribulations, dar heabnly Fader won't let a har ob dar heads come ter harm. An' honey,"—laying her hand on my arm, and lowering her voice to an emphatic whisper—"ef yer's got any 'tidar ferner's up dar, jes' devise 'em nebbber ter ha's nuffin to do wid dese yer young doctors; kase dey's too pumpostious, an' dey dun no nuff' ter doctor a sick kitten."

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One Term.

The one-term principle has its advocates and its opponents, and it is but candid to say there are reasons on both sides. The principal one opposed is, that it restricts the choice of the people, and prevents them from retaining a president who may have proved himself a good one. But like the maiden who thought there were good fish in the sea as ever were caught, the people of the United States may well believe that no one man monopolizes all the virtue of his time, but can be duplicated or bettered at almost any period.

The reasons for one-term are many and of consequence. We will not undertake to say they are controlling and imperative, except to establish one plank of the Republican platform. Our people are naturally indisposed to give the power of the presidency a personality, and view the long continuance of power in one man's hands with distrust. That it is as yet dangerous in practice we do not believe; but that it is in principle, and may be in practice, it is quite easy to see. It is essentially aristocratic in its nature, and hence opposed to the spirit of our liberties; and it is quite probable that it is from the feeling born of continued power that the sentiment proceeds which is held by many, that Horace Greeley has no right to harbor any ambition. Despite the Democratic principles of our country, there are plenty who believe that such ambitions longings are the height of propriety in some and the sublimity of treason in others.

But every stout and sincere advocate of the civil-service-reform plank of the Republican platform should be a warm advocate of the one-term principle. Never until the presidency is limited to one-term will this reform prevail and become a real success. So long as the incumbent can perpetuate his lease of power, so long will he be tempted to use all the influences and instruments in his possession. It is not accusing Grant above his predecessors to say that he, notwithstanding he stands on a civil service reform platform, has used, and is using, his power of appointment and removal to continue his reign. Revenue and postal officers are removed or continued in office, or their future prospects blighted or brightened, in exact proportion to their hostility or friendship to the powers that be. We are not citing this as a special instance of Grant's iniquity, for even Lincoln, whose manhood was a score of strata above Grant's, did the same in some degree; but as showing that we can really find no surer means of effecting a substantial reform in our civil service than by limiting to one term the reign of the officer who controls the offices. Men will never hold office for life or during good behavior when the interest of their superior officer lies in ending their official existence.

One thought we drop in passing, regarding civil service reform itself. If we don't mean it, don't let's talk it; for there is great injustice involved in the pretence. If we remove men for political reasons when we pretend we limit their terms only by good behavior, then we place a stigma upon them when we turn them out.

The Proffered Hand.

Judge Orr, a Republican of South Carolina, has lately made a report of affairs in that state which will account to many northern men who hold South Carolina bonds, why their coupons are not paid. He says that during the past four years the carpet-baggers in Columbia have collected in taxes at least sixteen millions of dollars, yet now they have nothing in the treasury. Nor have they anything to show in public expenditures—not one mile of canal or railway, not one public building or improvement. The deaf and dumb asylum at Spartanburgh has been closed, and its inmates sent home because no money was to be had to meet expenses. The public schools have been shut up, and the teachers discharged, but not paid, while the lunatic asylums and penitentiaries have been obliged to resort to all kinds of makeshifts to procure food for their inmates. Judge Orr himself has received no pay for upwards of nine months.

Yet this is in a state that pays higher taxes than any other in the union. To keep in power the men who have stolen the funds and bro't South Carolina to bankruptcy, "Gen. Grant proclaimed martial law in nine counties where complete quiet existed, and filled prison after prison with unfortunates arrested without process of law."

If this is the "peace" Gen. Grant was to let us have, we want no more of it. It is the same peace England enjoys over down-trodden Ireland. No state can be reconstructed in this manner, nor will any cause prosper by tyranny and oppression.

The convention of southern editors who visited the Falls of Niagara and other points of interest in the North some weeks ago, represented the intelligence of their respective localities. A gentleman of this vicinity met them among others at the north, and had ample opportunity to exchange views with them upon political subjects. He says he heard their speeches and heard their talk in private, and the prevailing tone of their discourses was, "We accept the results of the war. We have been enemies, let us be friends. We do not ask to have slavery back again, but we do ask that we may not be imprisoned without cause, we do ask that we may not be robbed. To prove to you that we do not ask for slavery again, we offer to support an abolitionist for President, our first friend among abolitionists after the war, Horace Greeley. We long to see the South prosper as the North prospers. We want honest northern men to come down and settle among us, and develop the country; but we do not want such as they who are robbing us. You cannot maintain the Union always by force; let us be brothers again. Do not continue to trample us under foot because we were beaten in war. Let us shake hands!"

Who will refuse the proffered hand? Not we surely, Abolitionists, who have gained all that we sought by the Amendments to the Constitution. Not the Democrats, who now only ask for decentralization and a government of laws and not of men. None should be cold enough to refuse the proffered hand put out with so loyal, so earnest, and so honest an appeal.

POLITICAL NOTES.

It is thought the Nutmeg State will go 5,000 for Greeley.

The Fishkill Standard says: "Hush! for Grant!"

Greeley and Brown clubs are becoming plenty in Vermont.

Hon. C. H. Wickliffe, of Orange county, is a candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

The most amusing feature of the campaign is the Greeley fan, which represents his plump countenance with fringe for whiskers. It is as good as a comic almanac.

The New York Times propose to preach the funeral sermon of every prominent republican who refuses to support Grant. We think its lungs will give out before the election.

Thomas Murphy, a gentleman once connected with custom house matters in New York is for Grant. He objects to Greeley upon the ground that he is not honest. Murphy being a very pure patriot this opinion will have an influence—where he is not known.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Pat Gilmore is sick.

A splendid crop of peaches is expected in the Lake country of New York.

John Moragay has started the selling of French frocks at the Saratoga races.

Buttomed boots of eunuchs to match the traveling dress are now worn by fashionable ladies.

Utica is excited on the dog question. Its citizens have become infuriated on the subject, and practice daily in the public streets.

The practice of starting schools in which poor boys may learn trades and acquire an education, is extending. James Kelly of Philadelphia has just devoted a quarter of a million to the founding of one.

Twenty gentlemen of Newburgh are taking steps toward the procurement of a vessel for the purpose of spending a week at the fishing banks off Sandy Hook. The probabilities are the ship Illinois will be chartered and Captain Charles Jones engaged as navigator.

A poet has just written a song which he calls "Smile whenever you can." The marine of the FREEMAN says: "that ain't new: I do whenever I can—and I like a little sugar and lots of ice in mine," then with a face "that is child like and bland" he asks Longfellow who is a very good Templar, "don't you?"

The miners of Utah are excited over a new discovery of mineral, said to be the greatest in extent ever discovered. It is situated in Wasatch Range, twenty-five miles from the Central Pacific Railroad. The ledge crops out seventy feet in length, with an average width of thirty feet. Several assays that have been made give results in silver of from \$250 to \$1,000 per ton, and the value of the ore is estimated at \$5,000,000.

A piscatorial Virginian recently conceived the idea of catching fish with nitro-glycerine. At the Kanawha falls he sunk a tin cartridge, containing about half a pound of glycerine, and, connecting it with a battery, its explosion threw a volume of water some thirty feet high. With the water were thrown up eighty fish, averaging from one and a half to thirteen pounds each. The fish were not killed, being merely stunned, and were readily picked up by the boat.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

In Asheville, Ala., there are eleven young men and one young woman.

Industrious Oshkosh ladies average four quarts of potato buds before breakfast.

A lady in Indiana has been granted a divorce on the plea that her husband had refused to assist her on washing days.

Troy iron workers say that they can stand 150 degrees artificial heat better than they can the heat of the sun at 90 degrees.

A well-known journalist went to one of the United States Marine Band, and asked "Parlez vous Anglais?" "Yer sowl to the devil, why not?" asked the marine.

The attempt of the citizens of Denver to illuminate Pike's Peak on the night of the Fourth was a sad failure. A half dozen rockets and the fizzling of a Roman candle made up the "blaze of glory."

An old negro servant of Charles Perkins of Camden, S. C., was so affected by the death of his master recently, that he refused food, saying that he did not desire to live, and after 18 days died of starvation.

A correspondent says that Tannie C. Claffin's beauty and freshness are rapidly fading, and that she will soon look as old as her sister Vic. The cares of a regiment are too much for her. "Fancy lies the head that wears a shako."

The Empress of Germany has forwarded to Berlin plans of the model lodgings built in London by Mr. Peabody and Miss Burdett-Coutts, with a view of having similar structures erected for the working classes in the German capital.

A Detroit woman was lately married while her son, a young man of twenty, who had appeared on the scene with a revolver, threatening to shoot the bridegroom and preacher, was held down and sat on by some of the invited guests.

The latest railroad miracle was performed by a negro, who happened to be standing in the way of a flying train, near Philadelphia. The engine threw him twenty feet in the air and tore his clothing all to shreds. The train was stopped, and the horrified spectators went back to find him on his feet again resuming his line of march upon the track. The locomotive struck him on the head.

Associated Press Dispatches.

BY TELEGRAPH TO DAILY FREEMAN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 16, 5 A. M.

Admiral Alden U. S. N., who has been visiting this city, rejoined his fleet yesterday at Spithead. The fleet will sail for Antwerp and Hamburg.

An influential meeting of Roman Catholics was held in this city last night, the Duke of Norfolk presiding. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the action of the Italian government towards the Papal authorities, and condemning the recent law passed by the German Parliament, proscribing the Jesuits.

Lord Francis Napier, who succeeded the late Earl Maye as Governor General of India, has been created a Peer of the United Kingdom, under the title of Baron Ettrick.

RACE FOR THE SARATOGA CUP—LONGFELLOW AND BASSETT.

SARATOGA, July 16.

Longfellow and Bassett, with ten others, were entered for this race. This fact made it the feature of the day, and attracted vast crowds to the grounds. The race, two and a quarter miles, was for all ages. The prize was the Saratoga Cup and \$1,000 added.

On the Cup race about three to one in favor of Longfellow, with a good start at the quarter pole, Bassett led at the end of the quarter, with Longfellow hanging on to his quarters.

This was kept up around the first and second mile, Longfellow coming up sometimes and pushing, but never passing. They came together up the stretch the last time, Bassett leading, and winning by his own length.—Time, 3:49.

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TRIAL OF TWEED AND CONNOLLY.

ALBANY, July 16.

It was argued that the officials of the county of New York were empowered to issue bonds and raise money on them and deposit with the County Treasurer, and that the state had no right to bring suit to recover money in the hands of the County Treasurer.

Counsel then detailed the proceedings of the board of audit. He asked if this court would hold that the county was not liable for bonds it issued because forsooth the legislature authorized the county to issue the bonds. He proceeded to argue at length that the county had jurisdiction over its own money, and was liable for its bonds. He called attention to the fact that no avowment of funds was made in this complaint against Tweed. He was only charged with participating in money that was deposited.

Samuel J. Courtney then opened the argument in the case of Connolly. He referred to Mr. O'Connor's remark, "that questions raised by the defense were frivolous," and quoted the opinion of Judge Learned to show that the points raised were of importance. Counsel then stated the case of Connolly, and contended that in time he would be shown to be innocent, and the complaint against him had not been verified by even the father of all the complaints, Mr. Tilden. He then argued at length in denial of the right of the state to bring these suits against Connolly. They were only charges that he had neglected his official duties, and the amounts are so large that there is only a suspicion of fraud. He insisted that the people of the state had no right to call him to account for neglect of official duties; that right belongs to the city and county of New York. Suppose, he asked, the state recovers this money, what will he do with it.

Charles O'Connor proceeded to speak in reply, when the court took a recess till 4 p. m.

On the re-assembling of the court at 4 p. m., O'Connor resumed his argument.

He contended it was not the bond-holder who was to suffer from the misdoings in these matters, but the tax-payer. This money was never in the county Treasury. The Comptroller was to use it to pay certain claims, and the treasury department never had possession of it. The tax-payer was the one injured, but no individual taxpayer can bring a suit to recover this money; no one can bring this suit but the people of the state represented in their sovereign corporate capacity. The state, he said, owned this money, and was the party to bring suit for its recovery. Local government corporations may, like all other corporate bodies, defend action brought against them, and prosecute action in defense of their corporate or official property or rights; but they do not in any general, legal sense, represent local population or local tax-payers, past, present or to come; nor is it their duty, nor have they any authority to institute suits or proceedings to preserve or vindicate any public or private right of such persons to sustain this claim. Counsel then discussed the powers of the board of supervisors, and held that such powers were of a very limited nature. Here O'Connor was interrupted by a conversation between the counsel and court as to the time to be taken on each side, when Beach said, he hoped the arguments would be concluded to-morrow, as he had written to the President of the Court of Impeachment that he was engaged here, and asking postponement of the trial till Thursday. It was agreed that the argument would be so made as to be concluded to-morrow, and the court thereupon adjourned till to-morrow.

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He contended it was not the bond-holder who was to suffer from the misdoings in these matters, but the tax-payer. This money was never in the county Treasury. The Comptroller was to use it to pay certain claims, and the treasury department never had possession of it. The tax-payer was the one injured, but no individual taxpayer can bring a suit to recover this money; no one can bring this suit but the people of the state represented in their sovereign corporate capacity. The state, he said, owned this money, and was the party to bring suit for its recovery. Local government corporations may, like all other corporate bodies, defend action brought against them, and prosecute action in defense of their corporate or official property or rights; but they do not in any general, legal sense, represent local population or local tax-payers, past, present or to come; nor is it their duty, nor have they any authority to institute suits or proceedings to preserve or vindicate any public or private right of such persons to sustain this claim. Counsel then discussed the powers of the board of supervisors, and held that such powers were of a very limited nature. Here O'Connor was interrupted by a conversation between the counsel and court as to the time to be taken on each side, when Beach said, he hoped the arguments would be concluded to-morrow, as he had written to the President of the Court of Impeachment that he was engaged here, and asking postponement of the trial till Thursday. It was agreed that the argument would be so made as

SPECIAL!
TAPPEN, BURHANS & WEBSTER
Will open, Monday, May 26, a line of

Llama Lace Points
From medium to extra fine grades, at wonderful bargains. Our stock of them is not large, but as long as they last we will sell at less than Importer's gold valuation.

Great Reduction in Dress Goods.

We have been very fortunate in securing a lot of desirable dress goods, the balance of a clearing-out sale. We invite all to **IMPROVE THE OPPORTUNITY.**

OUR CARPET ROOM
Has also been replenished with latest patterns.
Wall St., Cor. John, WEST END,
On the line of the Horse Railroad.

TREMPER, EVERETT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.
Have on hand a Large and Complete stock of
SUGARS, TEA, COFFEES, RICE, SPICES, MOLASSES, RAISINS, SYRUPS, SOY, SALERATUS, STARCH, ADAS, SODA CRACKERS, WRAPPING PAPER, &c.

They also have the most extensive stock of
FLOUR, FEED, OATS, CORN, TIMOTHY & CLOVER SEED, OATS & CORN (for sowing,) FISH, COARSE & FINE SALT, PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD, BUTTER, CHEESE, BEANS, &c.
All of the above stock they offer at **WHOLESALE**

And at prices as low, freight added, as they can be bought in New York or Albany, at their two establishments,
North Front St., KINGSTON P. O.
Ferry Street, RONDOUT P. O.,
CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y.

SAVE THE FRUIT,
SAVE THE FRUIT,
SAVE THE FRUIT.
CHERRIES,
STRAWBERRIES,
PINE-APPLES,
ALL FRUITS.
FRUIT JARS,
FRUIT JARS,
FRUIT JARS,
FRUIT JARS.

We sell cheap
We sell the best jars!
We show samples of fruits!
We have 1,000 dozen jars!
We sell at Retail & Wholesale!
We please all with fruit jars.

CALL AND SEE,
CALL AND GET PRICES,
SURE TO SUIT YOU

VAN DEUSEN BROTHERS,
Rondout and Kingston.
MERCHANTS SUPPLIED AT VERY LOW PRICES.

WM. HUTTON,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

White Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Sawed & Shaved

Shingles, Lath, Fence Posts, &c., &c.

SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK BUILDING TIMBER,
WELL SEASONED.

WILLIAM HUTTON
Columbus Point Ave., near Newark Cemen Works, City of Kingston, (Rondout,) N. Y.

A. A. Crosby & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
CROSBY, MORE & CO.,
CORNER DIVISION & GARDEN STS.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Builders', Saddlers', Carriage-Makers' and Fancy Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Tar, Pitch, Oakum.

Carriage and Sleigh Wood-Work,
Including HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, SHAFTS, AND POLES.

Agricultural Implements,
LEATHER AND RUBBER BELTING, SPORTING AND BLASTING POWDER.

GUNS & PISTOLS.
Clover and Timothy Seeds.

AGENTS FOR BAUGH'S RAW BONE PHOSPHATE AND LODI MANUFACTURER COMPANY'S POWDRETTE.

MECHANICS TOOLS a Specialty.
WARRANTING ALL GOODS AS RECOMMENDED, AND AT PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.
Thanking the general public for their favors and patronage to the old, we solicit a continuance of the same to the new firm.

A. A. CROSBY,
P. S. GALLAGHER,
Rondout, N. Y., Feb. 1st, 1872.

WALL PAPER,
Borders, Borders, WINDOW PAPER.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PAPER HANGINGS RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT

William Winter's
GARDEN ST., RONDOUT.

PARLOR ORGANS
FOR SALE CHEAP.

I have two organs that will be sold under price to a cash customer. Call and examine them before purchasing.

School Books at Reduced Prices.

BLANK BOOKS.

A NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED.
Hymn Books and Bibles, Prayer Books for Episcopal Church, Prayer Books for Catholic Church.

QUITE A STOCK OF CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS SELLING OFF AT WHOLESALE PRICES, FROM TWELVE CENTS TO THREE DOLLARS EACH.

Initial Note Paper,
NEW STYLES.

Prices for a box containing 24 sheets of fine Paper and 25 Envelopes with Initial stamped on:

White & Pink Tint, 40cts. Green Tint, 50cts. French, 50 cts.

Orders by mail, giving Initial Letter wanted, will be sent on receipt of price, free of postage.

TRY A BOX—Send in your orders.
WM. WINTER,
GARDEN ST., RONDOUT.

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments for Underwear.

All Kinds of Hair, Real and Imitation Switches, Curls, &c. &c.,
Kid Gloves in Great Variety.

White Goods, of Splendid quality.
Flannels of all Kinds
LATEST STYLE PARASOLS.

M. NEWITTER,
Masonic Hall Building, Division St., opposite Mansion House, Rondout. 187y1
IN THE MIDDLE OF THE BLOCK.

KNAPP'S DRUG STORE,
THE RELIABLE PLACE to buy the lowest possible prices, according to quality.
Fine Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Popular Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods,
PERUMERY—IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC, SE- GARS, SEAR-HOLDERS, GERMAN AND ITALI- TION MEISCHAUPTES, FANCY SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO, SEGAR CASES, PORT MONIES, SPECTACLES,
AND ALL OTHER GOODS USUALLY KEPT IN THE FIRST DRUG STORES.
NEXT DOOR TO Post Office, Garden Street, Rondout, N. Y.

IN THE MIDDLE OF THE BLOCK.

THE BEST
IN THE WORLD!

THE DOMESTIC
SEWING MACHINE.

SIMPLE, QUIET, LIGHT-RUN- ING AND DURABLE.

WILL DO THE GREATEST RANGE OF WORK WITH- OUT CHANGE!

WITHOUT GOING OVER THE WORLD AF- TER GOLD MEDALS AND PREMIUMS, IT HAS QUIETLY MADE ITS WAY INTO THE HOMES OF THE PEOPLE, AS A PERFECT EXAMPLE OF AMERICAN IN- GENUITY AND SKILL.

ALL WHO WISH A PERFECT MACHINE, ONE THAT WILL DO ALL KINDS OF WORK AND NEVER GET OUT OF ORDER, AND WILL LAST A LIFETIME, SHOULD BUY THE DOMESTIC.

To be found at the store of the subscriber at HIGH PALE, or of his Traveling Agents, C. V. TER- WILLIGER and J. D. MERRIWE, also of Na- THAN CURTIS, Kingston; T. B. JACOBS, Saugerties; J. B. MEAD, Highland; S. WILKINSON, Kerhonkson.

J. WILKINSON, GENERAL AGENT.
P. S.—Agent wanted for the village of Rondout. d16m3

Everson & Bullen,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GROCERS,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils, &c.,
Cor. FERRY & DIVISION STS.,
Rondout, N. Y.

N. B.—We are selling at less than New York City prices.
162m3

GROUND PLASTER.
THE NEWARK LIME & CE- MENT MANUFACTURING CO. KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THEIR WORKS,

Fresh Ground Plaster
FOR

Farmers' Use,
WHICH THEY OFFER AT LOW

RATES IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTI- TIES,

STRICTLY FOR CASH,
DELIVERED ON BOARD CA- NAL BOATS AT THEIR DOCK OR TO THE

CARS OF THE R. & O. RAILROAD.
ORDERS FROM DEALERS

WILL BE ATTENDED TO AT THE

COMPANY'S OFFICE.
RETAIL ORDERS AT THEIR

STORE,
WHERE MAY BE FOUND A

FULL STOCK OF
DRY-GOODS,

Groceries and Provisions,

Boots and Shoes,
&c., Cheap for Cash.

JAMES G. LINDSLEY, Agr.
Rondout, N. Y., Feb. 3d, 1872. 96

IN THE MIDDLE OF THE BLOCK.

AS CHEAP AS ANYBODY.
W. L. HALE, Cor. Union Ave. and Chester Street.

Phine Growsires
AND

SOLE
AND

REMOVAL.
FISHER & STONE

Merchant Tailors,
HAVE JUST REMOVED TO THEIR NEW STORE IN

ROMEYN'S BUILDING,
35 WALL STREET,

Next door to the COURT HOUSE.

WHERE CAN BE FOUND THE LATEST STYLES OF

SPRING & SUMMER
GOODS, JUST RECEIVED. ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

FURNISHING GOODS
ALWAYS ON HAND.

The General will greet you at the Door.

Boats, Barges,
Schooners, Sloops,
AND VESSELS OF ALL KINDS

BUILT AND REPAIRED
AT THE YARD OF THE SUBSCRIBER,

Columbus Avenue, Penckschoke.
Rondout, Jan. 19, 1872. 67y1

W. M. CONNOR, Proprietor.



ESTABLISHED IN 1844!

TWO LARGE
Hardware Stores,

Kingston and Ellenville,
ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.

SAHLER, REYNOLDS & DUBOIS,
(SUCCESSORS TO SAHLER & REYNOLDS.)

Having purchased the Hardware store of E. O. Fuller & Co., at Ellenville, and stocked it with a large and complete assortment of goods, are now prepared to run it as a branch of their Kingston house.

We have now on hand, at our two establishments, the

Largest Stock of Hardware
ever offered to the people of Ulster and adjoining Counties, and respectfully ask a critical examination of the same by a discriminating public.

We Sell Both at Wholesale and Retail.
All goods bought direct from the Manufacturers, and will be sold accordingly. Attention is especially invited to the stock of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND HARVESTING TOOLS,
Consisting of Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Horse Rakes, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Scythes and Saws, Grain Cradles, &c. Also, a large and varied assortment of

House-Furnishing Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, and all kinds of Shelf Hardware generally kept in a well regulated Hardware store.

GENERAL HARDWARE,
Iron, Steel, Nails, Springs, Axes, Wood Work, Spikes, Felloes, Shafts, Poles and Hubs.

We challenge a comparison of our stock of SHELF HARDWARE, Iron, Steel, Copper, Zinc, Lead, Malleable Iron, Springs, Pumps, Bells, Harness and Coach Trimmings, Patent Leather and Enamelled Cloths, &c.

Also, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Hollows, Vices, &c., &c. We are also Agents for the HADDOCK PUMP which is warranted not to freeze.

POWDER!
We are sole Agents for
DuPont's Celebrated Blasting and Sporting Powder,

Acknowledged by Miners and Sportsmen to be the Best in the World!
Blasting Powder, P. P. FFF, kegs 25 lbs each
DuPont's Rifle Powder, P. P. FFF, kegs 6 1/2, 12 1/2, 25 lbs. each.

Eagle Rifle Powder, kegs 6 1/2, 12 1/2, 25 lbs. each
Eagle Duck Powder, kegs 6 1/2, 12 1/2, 25 lbs. each
Eagle Sporting Powder, kegs 6 1/2, 12 1/2, 25 lbs. each
DuPont's Rifle Powder, kegs 6 1/2, 12 1/2, 25 lbs. each
DuPont's Rifle Powder, kegs 6 1/2, 12 1/2, 25 lbs. each

In short, our stock comprises every article found in first class Hardware and Cutlery establishments. It has been selected with special reference to the requirements of the market, purchased at the lowest cash rates, and will be sold at a moderate profit. Grateful for the liberal patronage extended to us, we cordially invite you to visit our Stores and examine the goods and prices.

ANTHONY SAHLER
CHARLES REYNOLDS,
J. O. DUBOIS,
Cor. Wall and North Front Sts., Kingston.
Ellenville, Ulster County, N. Y.

REMOVAL.
FISHER & STONE

Merchant Tailors,
HAVE JUST REMOVED TO THEIR NEW STORE IN

ROMEYN'S BUILDING,
35 WALL STREET,

Next door to the COURT HOUSE.

WHERE CAN BE FOUND THE LATEST STYLES OF

SPRING & SUMMER
GOODS, JUST RECEIVED. ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

FURNISHING GOODS
ALWAYS ON HAND.

The General will greet you at the Door.

Boats, Barges,
Schooners, Sloops,
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BUILT AND REPAIRED
AT THE YARD OF THE SUBSCRIBER,

Columbus Avenue, Penckschoke.
Rondout, Jan. 19, 1872. 67y1

W. M. CONNOR, Proprietor.

DUNN'S
JEWELRY STORE,
NEWKIRK BUILDING,
Division St., Rondout.

A Beautiful and complete stock of
GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER TABLE SER- VICE, SILVER & PLATED FORKS, CASTORS,

And various other articles for the table in elegant designs.

HAIR WORK A SPECIALTY.
Anything in this line furnished at the shortest notice.

WATCHES CAREFULLY REPAIR- ED AND ADJUSTED TO CHRO- NOMETER TIME.

AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF WED- DING AND BIRTHDAY GIFTS TO SELECT FROM.

REPAIRING NEATLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
A full Assortment of

PISTOLS AND SPECTACLES.
202

To Builders, Farmers & Others!
If you want bargains call and examine the stock of

A. DODGE,
AT HIS STORE IN

Garden Street, Rondout, N. Y.
Great Inducements to Buyers!

Hardware, Iron, Steel,
Nails, Spikes, Builders' Hardware, Carpenters' Blacksmiths', Wagon-Makers' and Coopers' Tools.

Axes, Springs, Horse-Shoe Nails, Nail Rod, Wagon Woodwork, such as Spokes, Felloes, Hubs, Shafts, Poles, &c., Bolts, Screws, Axle-Clips, Felloe-Plates, Thinable Screws, and a general as- sortment of

SHELF HARDWARE.
Plated Forks, Spoons, &c., Ta- ble and Pocket Cutlery, Axes, Knives, &c., &c.

Always on hand the cheapest and best CLOTHES Whoseen in use—COLBY'S—the Ladies' Favorite.

FARMERS' ATTENTION!
Agricultural Implements of all kinds, Shovels, Forks, Scythes, Cradles, Haying Tools &c., &c., &c. of every description.
Farmers will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock.

CARPENTERS and BUILDERS will obtain Great Bargains in buying what they want in their line at Dodge's Rondout.
Anti-Freezing Pumps, Refrigerators, &c., etc. Prices that defy competition.
A. DODGE, 140y1

Tobacco & Cigars.
MAT. WINCHELL

Is Proprietor of the Oldest Tobacco Store in the City of Kingston, formerly kept by

John Williams,
Where the Lovers of the Weed may find a full assortment of Tobacco and Segars. He is sole agent in the City of Kingston for

LICHTENBERG'S Celebra- ted MORNING GLORY Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco.

ALSO
Lichtenbergh's LIGHTNING, VIOLET and GILT-EDGE Fine Cut Chewing To- baccos.

All the various Fancy Brands of Smoking Tobacco.

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CIGARS.
A constant supply of the

Mirabilia Cigars,
Admired by all who smoke them.

HIS FIVE CENT PARTIGAS CAN'T BE BEAT.
Dealers in Tobacco supplied by the Pall, Drum, Half Bbl. or Bbl. at New York Prices.

Store on Division St., Rondout, Next Door to A. A. Crosby & Co.'s Hardware Store.
195y1 M. WINCHELL.

POWELL HOUSE
Dining and Oyster Saloon,
Cor. Ferry St. and Hasbrouck Av.

Board by Day or Week.
ATTACHED TO THIS HOUSE IS A LARGE AND

SPACIOUS HALL,
WHICH WILL BE LET FOR

Parties, Balls or Sociables
AT REASONABLE RATES.
N. B.—OPEN UNTIL 12 O'CLOCK.

WM. CONNOR, Proprietor.

RE-OPENING
or
MARKS JACOBS'
Fashionable
Tailoring
Establishment.

New Rooms--New Goods!

I have just re-opened my Tailoring Establishment in the new store in Romer & Tremper's New Build- ing.

Garden Street,
and have stocked it with an assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,
(Imported and Domestic,) and

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
which has never been surpassed for richness and va- riety in Ulster County.

GARMENTS CUT AND MADE
in the style for which this establishment is well known.

Fine White Shirts
a specialty, and made to order at short notice, and a perfect fit guaranteed.

Office of the Manhattan Market Com- pany, 346 and 348 Broadway.
New York, June 15th, 1872.

NOTICE.—The constant application for stands in the Manhattan Market, 34th Street, North River, has induced the Company to open their books before the completion of the building. Consequently on and after Monday, July 1st, stands will be leased for the term of five years, the occupants to have privilege and preference on renewal of lease at the end of the term. Leases will date from August 1st, when it is expected the building will be ready for oc- cupation. Plans of the Building and Standards, with prices affixed, can be examined at the office of the Company. PAUL J. ARMOUR, President.

STOP YOUR SHAKING and stop using Quinine and other poisonous compounds that only poison the system and destroy its vitality. Get one bottle of Devo's Fever and Ague Cure, and use it for a day, and you ARE CURED for all time. It is a revolution in the compounding of medicines. It is purely vegetable. Truly Nature's Remedy, and no harm can result from its use to any delicate person or child. As medicine in the world gains so rapidly in Public Favor. It is a sure cure in a few hours, and remember if you are cured with this medicine the disease will never return to you again. For sale by many first-class Druggists and Merchants. In the City of Kingston, by Van Deusen Bros., R. Devo and W. DuBois. J. C. DEVO, Manufacturer, Kingston, N. Y.

N. Y., Kingston & Syracuse R. R.
TIME TABLE, NO. 3.
To Take Effect Thursday, June 27, 1872.

GOING EAST.

No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	No. 11.	No. 12.	No. 13.	No. 14.	No. 15.	No. 16.	No. 17.	No. 18.	No. 19.	No. 20.	No. 21.	No. 22.	No. 23.	No. 24.	No. 25.	No. 26.	No. 27.	No. 28.	No. 29.	No. 30.	No. 31.	No. 32.	No. 33.	No. 34.	No. 35.	No. 36.	No. 37.	No. 38.	No. 39.	No. 40.	No. 41.	No. 42.	No. 43.	No. 44.	No. 45.	No. 46.	No. 47.	No. 48.	No. 49.	No. 50.	No. 51.	No. 52.	No. 53.	No. 54.	No. 55.	No. 56.	No. 57.	No. 58.	No. 59.	No. 60.	No. 61.	No. 62.	No. 63.	No. 64.	No. 65.	No. 66.	No. 67.	No. 68.	No. 69.	No. 70.	No. 71.	No. 72.	No. 73.	No. 74.	No. 75.	No. 76.	No. 77.	No. 78.	No. 79.	No. 80.	No. 81.	No. 82.	No. 83.	No. 84.	No. 85.	No. 86.	No. 87.	No. 88.	No. 89.	No. 90.	No. 91.	No. 92.	No. 93.	No. 94.	No. 95.	No. 96.	No. 97.	No. 98.	No. 99.	No. 100.	No. 101.	No. 102.	No. 103.	No. 104.	No. 105.	No. 106.	No. 107.	No. 108.	No. 109.	No. 110.	No. 111.	No. 112.	No. 113.	No. 114.	No. 115.	No. 116.	No. 117.	No. 118.	No. 119.	No. 120.	No. 121.	No. 122.	No. 123.	No. 124.	No. 125.	No. 126.	No. 127.	No. 128.	No. 129.	No. 130.	No. 131.	No. 132.	No. 133.	No. 134.	No. 135.	No. 136.	No. 137.	No. 138.	No. 139.	No. 140.	No. 141.	No. 142.	No. 143.	No. 144.	No. 145.	No. 146.	No. 147.	No. 148.	No. 149.	No. 150.	No. 151.	No. 152.	No. 153.	No. 154.	No. 155.	No. 156.	No. 157.	No. 158.	No. 159.	No. 160.	No. 161.	No. 162.	No. 163.	No. 164.	No. 165.	No. 166.	No. 167.	No. 168.	No. 169.	No. 170.	No. 171.	No. 172.	No. 173.	No. 174.	No. 175.	No. 176.	No. 177.	No. 178.	No. 179.	No. 180.	No. 181.	No. 182.	No. 183.	No. 184.	No. 185.	No. 186.	No. 187.	No. 188.</
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